

NEW RECORDS OF PHYCITINAE FROM BOLIVIA INCLUDING A
NEW SPECIES OF *PEADUS* (LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE)

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Abstract. — The following species are recorded from Bolivia for the first time: *Hypargyria definitella* (Zeller); *Hypsipyla grandella* (Zeller); *Hemiptilocera chinographella* Ragonot; *Hyalospila clevelandella* (Dyar); *Piesmopoda ragonoti* (Dyar); *Peadus bolivianus*, new species; *Megarhria beta* Heinrich; *Stylopalpia fuscifrontella* (Zeller), new combination; *Adelphia ochripunctella* (Dyar); *Caristanius pellucidellus* (Ragonot); *Eurythmasis ignifatua* Dyar; *Unadilla erronella* (Zeller); *Baphala homoecosomella* (Zeller); *Edulica compedella* (Zeller).

Key Words: distribution, new combination, new species

Heinrich in 1956 recorded nine species of Phycitinae from Bolivia based on specimens collected by T. Steinbach in the early 1900's, on loan from the British Museum of Natural History and the Janse Collection. It appears that the phycitines Heinrich studied were only a part of those collected by Steinbach. Recently, through the generosity and assistance of John E. Rawlins, I have had an opportunity to study additional Steinbach phycitines from Bolivia in the Collection of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH). In addition to providing a more comprehensive list of the Phycitinae occurring in Bolivia, the study has established the correct generic placement of Zeller's *Nephoptyx* (sic) *fuscifrontella*, and brought to light a new species in the genus *Peadus* Heinrich.

As best I can determine, Steinbach did all of his collecting in east Bolivia. Except for a very few, his collection labels read simply "P. del Sara" or "Prov. del Sara." This refers to a province in east Bolivia presently known as Provincia del Gutiérrez, in the Department of Santa Cruz. In the few in-

stances where specimens were obtained at localities other than Provincia del Gutiérrez, or additional data were placed on the label, this information has been included as an annotation in the following list.

Hypargyria definitella (Zeller): Two males and one female; collected in January and December.

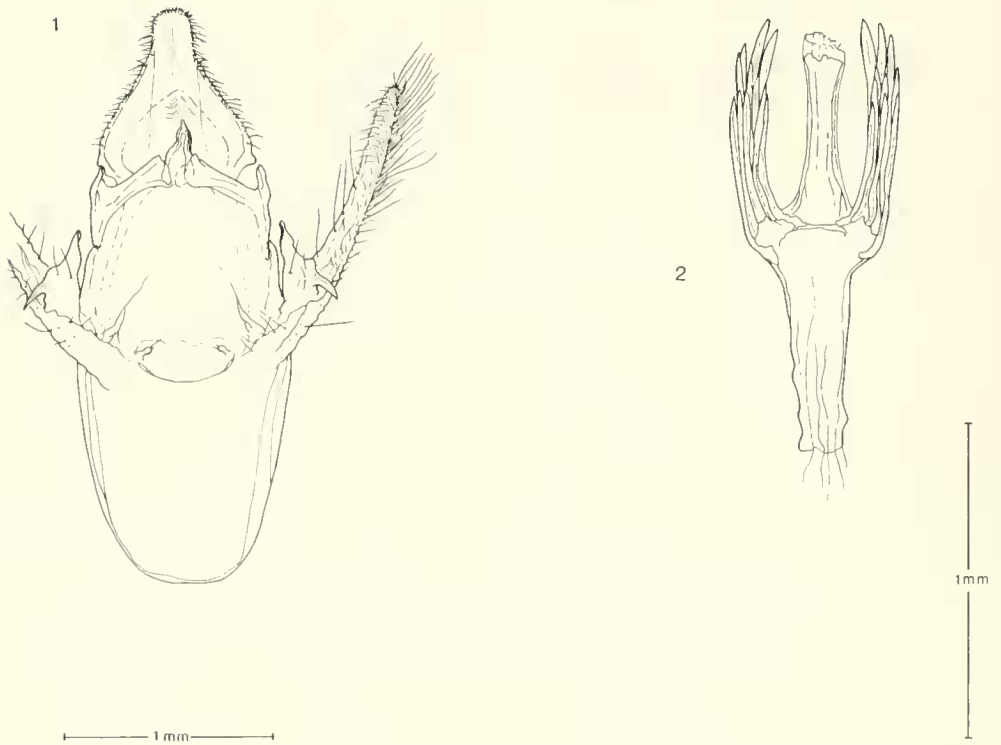
Hypsipyla grandella (Zeller): One female; collected in July; 450 m.

Hemiptilocera chinographella Ragonot: Two males and one female; collected in January, August and November; 450 m. One female; collected in July; Sta. Cruz de la Sierra [Dept. Santa Cruz], 450 m. One female; collected in December; Puerto Suarez [Dept. Santa Cruz] 150 m.

Hyalospila clevelandella (Dyar): Two males; collected in December.

Piesmopoda ragonoti (Dyar): One male; [no collection date].

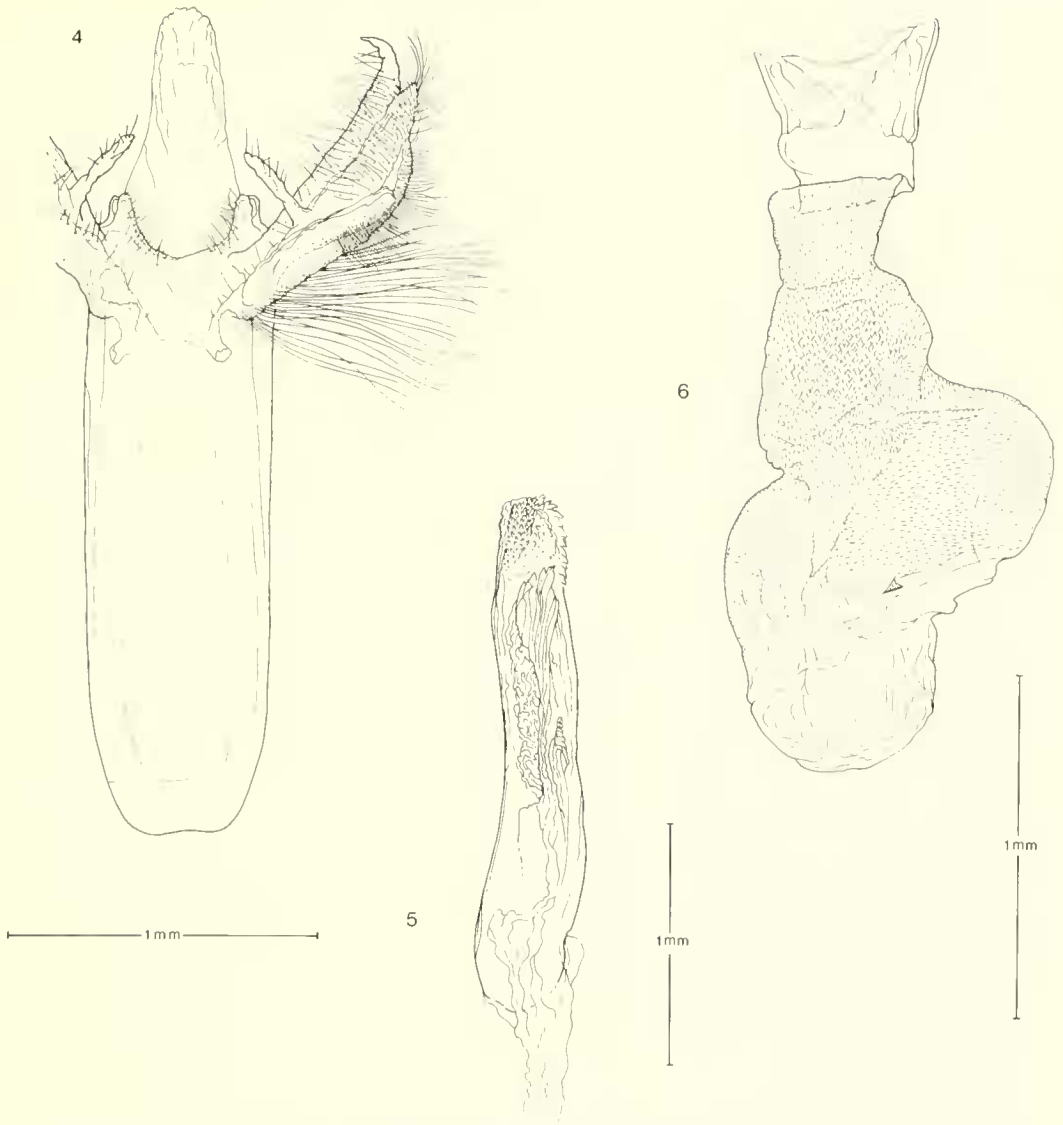
Megarhria beta Heinrich: One female; collected in January. Heinrich (1956) was not able to associate males and females within the genus *Megarhria*. The few females that he studied and considered to be-



Figs. 1-2. *Stylopalpia fuscifrontella*. 1, male genitalia, most of left valva and aedeagus omitted. 2, aedeagus.



Fig. 3. *Peadus bolivianus*, holotype.



Figs. 4-6. *Peadus bolivianus*. 4, Male genitalia, most of left valva and aedeagus omitted. 5, aedeagus. 6, female genitalia.

long to two species within the genus were simply named by him, *alpha* and *beta*. Apparently based on similar distributions, Heinrich suggested that *alpha* was possibly the female of *Megarhria peterseni* (Zeller). It now appears equally possible that *beta* is the female of *peterseni* because the present study has demonstrated that *beta* also oc-

curs in South America in the same general area where *peterseni* is found.

Stylopalpia fuscifrontella (Zeller), **New Combination**: Two males and twelve females; collected in January, March, April, November, December. Zeller in 1881 treated *fuscifrontella* as a *Nephopterix*. Heinrich (1956) examined females of the species and

concluded that *fuscifrontella* did not belong to *Nephoterix*, but he was unable to establish its correct generic placement because he had no males available for study. My examination of the male genitalia of specimens collected by Steinbach (Figs. 1, 2) clearly shows the species to be a member of *Stylopalpia* Hampson. The small valva, the presence of a strongly sclerotized, large clasper near the inner base of the valva, and the lateral flanges of the aedeagus with their clusters of large spines are particularly characteristic for the genus.

Adelphia ochripunctella (Dyar): One female; collected in November. *A. ochripunctella* has previously only been reported from San Diego, California (Heinrich, 1956). Nevertheless, based on the characteristic wing markings and genitalia of the species, there is no doubt that the species also occurs in Bolivia.

Caristanius pellucidellus (Ragonot): One female; collected in November.

Eurythmasis ignifatus Dyar: Two males and one female; collected in January, November and December.

Unadilla erronella (Zeller): One male; collected in December.

Baphala homoeosomella (Zeller): One male; collected in December; 450 m.

Edulica compedella (Zeller): One female; collected in August; Buena Vista [Dept. Santa Cruz]; 400 m.

***Peadus bolivianus* Neunzig, NEW SPECIES**
Figs. 3-6

Description.—*Head*: Pale-golden-brown suffused with reddish brown or with reddish brown and fuscous. Labial palpus reaching slightly above vertex (longer in female than male), pale golden-brown suffused with reddish brown and fuscous; 3rd segment darker than other segments. Maxillary palpus squamous, pale golden brown. Male antenna with elongate basal tuft of dark, appressed scales; sensilla trichodea (cilia) of shaft near base about as long as width of basal segments of shaft. *Collar*: Pale golden

brown dorsally, with small lateral patch of reddish brown or reddish brown and fuscous. *Forewing*: Pale golden yellow above dusted with white in costal half, particularly near costa; costal half also with a few reddish brown scales interspersed with white scales, and solid reddish brown patches, sometimes with fuscous, at costa; antemedial line absent; discal spots reddish brown; postmedial line white or very pale golden brown, moderately distinct; patch of reddish brown and fuscous scales preceding postmedial line; terminal margin with row of dark scales; undersurface without contrasting sex-scales. Length of wing 8.0-8.5 mm. *Hindwing*: Pale smoky brown basally, dark brown along termen. *Male genitalia* (Figs. 4, 5): Uncus and tegumen greatly reduced; gnathos not defined; valva appearing partially divided longitudinally with inner subbasal digitate element and costal half strongly recurved distally; vinculum long, almost 3× as long as its greatest width; aedeagus spined at apex and with cornutus consisting of a cluster of small spines. *Female genitalia* (Fig. 6): ductus bursae short, posterior half with numerous microspines; corpus bursae with numerous microspines in posterior two-thirds; signum small, short, thornlike.

P. bolivianus is easily separated from other species in *Peadus* on the basis of the very elongate vinculum of the male genitalia of *bolivianus* and the more abundant, and more generally distributed, microspines in the corpus bursae of the female genitalia of *bolivianus*.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂; Bolivia: Prov. del Sara, Nov. 1913, Steinbach: genitalia slide HHN 2373; in CMNH. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same location and collector, Dec. 1911; genitalia slides HHN 2374, 2388a; in CMNH.

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